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used. The first section of the book describes the tests and the method of giving and of scoring them. The second section discusses the standardizing of the tests. The data on which the norms are based are given in detail so that they can be added or subjected to any other desired interpretation and treatment. The next four chapters are devoted to a consideration of the various methods of interpreting the scores.

For purposes of standardizing, individuals ranging in age from four to sixteen years, inclusive, were tested, although at the upper ages the group was too small to make the norms safe. For all tests at all ages the entire table of distribution is given, together with the median and the various percentiles.

The detailed description of the tests and the norms given make available and usable tests of a type that are much needed. Many workers who meet the difficult question of determining the mentality of those whose command of language is slight will value this work. The only drawback lies in the fact that most of the tests here included are so simple as to be significant only for individuals quite young in age.

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*The City Worker's World in America.* By MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH. New York: Macmillan, 1917. Pp. 235.

Brevity is the sole fault of a book which records the recasting of social hypotheses by the acid test of circumstance. Dedicated to Jane Addams, it embodies the distinctive attitude of the settlement. Fortified by daily contact with the human problems treated, using statistics wherever possible, but discarding "much book knowledge as untrue, more as irrelevant, and most as anaemic in the face of life itself," the writer arranges her conclusions under the following captions: "The Industrial Family," "Dwellings," "Standard of Living," "Education," "At Work," "Leisure," "Health," "Poverty," "Politics," and "Religion."

Two underlying trends should be noted. One is the significance of the standard of life and its breakdown, poverty. At present costs a minimum income of one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars is absolutely requisite for a family to live decently. To the city worker, never far from the brink, wages and job mean life. When the job is gone all values suffer. "Materialism" is a charge which applies to social classes above the danger levels, for they alone become fully conscious

of the possible antithesis between money as use and money as luxury and end in itself. The worker who organizes and fights for his job or who demands minimum wages guaranteed by law is exercising spiritual rights.

The family of the city worker has its own sacred code of belief and practice. Its loyalty has a counterpart in suspicion of the charity visitor and other outsiders. Crude, dishonest, and tumultuous it seems to the gentle observer's eye. Those who know it best think of it as a mine of wealth which has never been used. The city worker's family confines its virtues of fidelity, sincerity, and kindness to a few. Upon the broadening of its corporate virtues largely depends the vitalizing of the democracy of America.

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*The Japanese Invasion.* J. F. STEINER. Chicago: McClurg. 1917. Pp. xvii+231.

This book is a very valuable contribution to the means for correctly estimating the present American-Japanese situation. The author displays a thorough knowledge of his subject and much skill and judgment in his handling of it.

The first part of the book is devoted to a review of the relationships of Japan with the outside world and of the changing phases of opinion in Japan toward other countries and in other countries toward Japan. The chapters immediately following are devoted to an analysis of the Japanese "menace" as it exists in the United States at the present time and confronts us for the immediate future. The different elements in the current fear, suspicion, and dislike of the Japanese are analyzed and discussed with much discrimination and impartiality. The book closes with two general chapters on "The Japanese in America as a Race Problem" and "The World Significance of Waking Asia."

Two features in the book are especially worthy of commendation. First, the author's insistence on the importance of race antipathy. Possibly there is ground for criticism in his assumption that this feeling is unworthy and superficial in character and can and should be overcome. But any error in this direction is more than compensated for by the clear enunciation of the principle that whether race antipathy is discreditable or not, whether it is eradicable or not, it does in fact exist, and as long as it exists it must be reckoned with in shaping national policies. The